

## GRAND DREAMS OF CRAZY SNAKE GONE

Crazy Snake's Band, Apparently, Is Broken Up Into Small Groups.

## BATTLE BETWEEN ONE AND DEPUTY SHERIFFS

One Indian Is Killed and Eight Captured, While Others Escape—Rumored Engagements Not Confirmed—Sheriff Has Chief and Band Surrounded.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., March 29.—Chitto Harjo (Crazy Snake) was surrounded at midnight in the north Canadian bottom, near Pierce. Three hundred militiamen, cowboys and deputy sheriffs were closing in on him, and his capture is expected at daylight.

Scouts had been keeping in close touch with Crazy Snake all day, and on information supplied by them the militia officers placed their forces in such a way as to drive the old Indian into a trap.

The news that he was surrounded by men who would not be likely to allow his escape was hurried into Camp Hickory by couriers. Immediately all was commotion. Believing that they had the main body of Indians trapped with the chief, the militiamen dispatched a large detachment to Pierce, fifteen miles distant, on forced march. These men will reach there by sunrise and join in the death grapple with the old chieftain.

Colonel Hoffman was sure the Indians would fight. All the troops were heavily armed and ammunition wagons brought up the rear. A big posse planned to start from Cheekah on horseback at dawn and join in the attack.

A detachment of Crazy Snake's band of belligerent Indians was surrounded by deputy sheriffs this afternoon near Crazy Snake's home, and a lively battle ensued.

More than 200 shots were fired, and one Indian was killed. Eight Indians were captured, and the rest fled, with the posse in pursuit.

There were about fifteen Indians in the band, and they had taken refuge in a house. The deputies had tracked them for some distance.

Advancing from the posse, the posse fired a volley at the trail house. The Indians rushed out, scattered among the trees and made a valiant defense. The posse, firing steadily, advanced and routed the band. None of those captured are seriously injured, but it is said that a number of other Indians were hit with bullets.

## Band Is Broken Up

Crazy Snake's band apparently has broken up into numerous small groups. It seemed at nightfall that each Indian was trying to accomplish his own escape without regard for the grand dreams of the chieftain, to realize which they were called together Sunday by the posse of state troops. All organized efforts at resistance seemed to have been dropped.

The militiamen, too, scattered in bands and invaded the hilly wooded region of the Crazy Snake in a determined effort to hunt down the band. The soldiers soon captured eight members of Crazy Snake's forces. Among those arrested are Little Tiger, a sub-chief, and Simla Harjo. The latter is not related to Chitto Harjo. Most of these were heavily armed.

Search Kept Up.  
The captives were started for the militia camp at Hickory Ground under heavy guard. Orders were issued that the search be kept up, and numerous parties went out during the early hours of the night to round up the renegades.

An Indian killed by the posse was the only fatality of the day reported to Colonel Hoffman, who is in command of the state troops.

There are numerous rumors of engagements. The story was that a posse of farmers near Cheekah fought a large band of negro renegades and killed twenty. This and similar reports cannot be confirmed.

May.  
Deputy Sheriff Frank Jones to-day reported that he believed his posse had part of Crazy Snake's band surrounded, including the chief himself. This gave rise to a story that the band was broken up. No confirmation of this could be obtained, and it probably is incorrect.

To-night it was thought that Crazy Snake had carried out his last night's intention of seeking refuge in the Hickory Hills, and that he was supported there by some of his chief followers.

Despite all the talk about Crazy Snake, officers have yet to find any signs of him. Their only belief that he is commanding the Indians personally is based on the information choked out of his son by deputies yesterday, when they hanged him by the neck until he expressed an anxiety to talk.

## MARK OF RESPECT

Every Employee of Railroad Will Stop Work in Honor of Late President.  
NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 29.—Every train and all machinery of the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad will stop and every officer and employee of that road will cease work for a period of five minutes, beginning at noon to-day, in honor of the late C. C. Harvey, former president, who died in England last Friday and whose funeral will take place in London to-morrow.

## MURDER IS ALLEGED

Insane Patient Found with Bruised Chest and Broken Ribs.  
TERRILL, N. Y., March 29.—Following the death of E. F. Roberts, a patient at the North Texas Insane Hospital, Watchmen Faurbren and Arant were arrested to-day, each being charged with murder.

Roberts arrived here from Lubbock county Saturday. He was found Sunday with his chest bruised and ribs broken. Death followed his injuries.

## HEARING GOES OVER

Kidnapper Wanted Time and Was in SHARON, Pa., March 29.—It required but a few minutes this afternoon for the preliminary hearing of James H. Boyle, charged with the abduction of Willie Whitta. Two questions and answers made up the proceedings.

"What is your name?" asked Justice S. S. Gilbert.

"James H. Boyle," was the reply.

"Do you want a hearing on the charge of abduction now?" he was asked.

"Not at this time," he replied, and the hearing was over. Boyle, who is said to be fixed at \$25,000, which, it is said, Boyle has no chance of securing, and the prisoner was returned to the jail at Sharon on the first train. About 500 persons, impelled by curiosity, surrounded the station, where Boyle was waiting in mortal terror of the night. The highest demonstration against him was made or indicated.

To-night it is stated that Mrs. Boyle was not a party to the hearing. She was Helen McDermott, it is believed from the fact that not one of the McDermott family has been seen since she said so far as the public knows or put in appearance since her arrest. She has been positively identified by Sharon people as James Boyle's wife, but beyond that her identity is not known here.

The Whitta family will leave to-morrow for some place which they refuse to name, in search of quiet and rest after their recent harrowing experiences.

## MR. MOON'S DEFENSE

Boiler Scores Democratic Organization in Congress in Senning Term.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—A break in the monotony of the tariff debate occurred in the House of Representatives to-day when Mr. Moon, Tennessee, one of the twenty-three whom the recent Democratic caucus "disciplined" for having voted with the Republicans in the adoption of the Fitzgerald amendment to the rules, defended his action in language most vigorous. He scathingly denounced the Democrats who had voted with the two associates by the minority leader and the other Democrats in the House, who, he said, had shown an intolerance unbecomingly uncharacteristic.

Mr. Moon sarcastically said that it might be well for those Democrats who had pressed upon Mr. Clark a losing interest in the tariff to be kept in the House, and to have turned over their power, "but why should they attempt to turn over the power of men that have been so long in the House, and who have stood for Democracy in its purity and the platform of their party in its integrity?"

He characterized the Democratic caucus resolutions as "humiliating, dishonest, contemptible and pusillanimous." The insurgents, he said, were the Republicans, loudly applauded as Mr. Moon sat down. Governor Patterson, of Tennessee, occupied a seat close to Mr. Moon, and followed by Mr. Harrison, of New York, one of the insurgents, that he rushed up the aisle and warmly congratulated the Tennessee member.

## MUCH SPECULATION

Thought That Vessel Now in Virginia Waters Is for Castro.

NEW YORK, March 29.—There is much speculation among Virginians regarding the ultimate destination of the steamer Nanticoke, now lying at Franklin, Va., some forty miles from Norfolk, and which is fitted out for a cruise to Venezuelan waters. The reticence of the owners of the vessel has started the report that the Nanticoke has been purchased by former President Castro, of Venezuela, and that the mission upon which she is preparing to set out is one not friendly to the present executive of that republic.

Inquiry at the office of Samuel Holmes, the former owner of the vessel, and who has been known as "the man who kept the Nanticoke," with Kates and Bok, an exporting firm maintaining active commercial relations with Venezuela.

"The new owners assert that the mission of the Nanticoke has nothing whatever to do with the political reprisals of the deposed President of Venezuela."

## Castro May Land

BORDEAUX, March 29.—A report is current here that Venezuela at the last moment prior to the sailing of the steamer Guadeloupe, on which expeditionary force of the United States is to be sent to Venezuela, that the French line, through its consul, that Senor Castro would be permitted to land on Venezuelan soil. According to the report Senor Castro has been notified to this effect.

## NO BASIS OF FACT

Charge of Shipping Inferior Cotton to the South Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—Declaring that there appears to have been no substantial basis for the charge that the Farmers' Union Cotton Company, of Memphis, Tenn., regarding the shipment of cotton to the South, the United States Department of Agriculture, to-day recommended that the whole matter be dropped.

The secretary of the Memphis general manager of the Farmers' Union Company, wrote Secretary Wilson that he understood a lot of cotton was being shipped to the South, and the inference was that it was "dark blue and black, low grades, to be used in depressing the market." Letters of similar import also were received from officials of the Farmers' Union Company at different points in the South.

The secretary ordered a thorough investigation of the allegations to be made by six special agents of the Bureau of Statistics in the South. They reported that they were unable to secure any tangible evidence in support of the charges.

## MADE CONDUCTOR HELP

Masked Train Robber Went Through Coach with Cannon Carrying Bag.

FAIRFIELD, NEB., March 29.—A masked train robber, with a red lantern, accompanied by a passenger, on the Burlington road last night, near here, boarded the train and forced the conductor to carry a sack through the passenger coach. The sack contained seventeen watches from the passengers, nineteen women and two men. He pocketed the booty, dropped off the rear end of the train and escaped.

## PAYS BIG FINE

Utah Fuel Company Assessed \$5,000 and Pays Back \$102,000.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, March 29.—The Utah Fuel Company was adjudged guilty in the United States Court to-day of fraudulent acquisition of 1,040 acres of coal land, paid a fine of \$5,000 and \$132,000 for the coal extracted and relinquished the land. The land was acquired through "dummy" entrimen as agricultural men.

## JONES SPEAKS FOR MERCHANT MARINE

Claims Provisions of Dingley Bill Have Had No Appreciable Effect.

## JAMES, OF KENTUCKY, SCORES TARIFF BILL

Declares the Payne Measure Goes One Step Further in the Pillaging of Humanity—Kennedy, of Ohio, Speaks for Protection in Iron Schedule.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—Claiming that the provisions of the Dingley bill for the free entry of material and equipment entering into the construction and repair of vessels built in America to be employed in foreign trade has not had any effect in increasing the American merchant marine, Mr. Jones, of Virginia, opposed the re-enactment of these provisions.

He charged that a proviso in the present law, which declares that vessels receiving the benefit of the act shall not engage in coastwise trade of the United States for more than two months in any one year, without paying to the government the remitted duties, was the reason why no American shipyards are constructing ocean vessels out of free imported materials.

Mr. Scott, of Kansas, declared that number ought to be put upon the free list, and that the duty on hides ought to be restored; that the duty on tea should be removed, and that an additional internal revenue tax should be levied upon beer. He also opposed the enactment of a Federal law taxing inheritances.

Oliver James Scores Tariff.

Mr. James, of Kentucky, attacked the maximum minimum features of the bill most strenuously. He declared that the plan of the tariff was that of punishing the consumer in the United States because the governments across the sea won't deal fairly with American manufacturers.

He denounced the sugar and tobacco trusts, and argued at some length for an income tax, declaring it to be most fair and equitable.

Declaring that the Payne bill "goes one step further in the pillaging of humanity," Mr. James asked, "What is a reasonable profit?" that the Republicans claim the measure would allow.

"Who shall decide?" he asked; "shall it be left to Andrew Carnegie? To John D. Rockefeller? To the man who has allowed him to loot for many years?" Mr. Carnegie, he said, commenced to establish in the various cities and towns of the country libraries where hungry, ragged men may read of feasts they could not afford to eat, and of comforts they could not have.

He asserted that the so-called reasonable profit was to be upon watered stock and fictitious values.

Mr. James characterized the tariff on farm products as a delusion and a snare and a most consummate fraud."

Mr. Cushman, of Washington, pleaded for better protection to American lumber and for a duty on coal. He favored the ample protection of a tariff on iron, and said that the tariff on iron has no terrors for me," he exclaimed.

Change Iron Schedules.

Claiming that not a single ton of pig iron was sold in the United States under the Payne bill, which places a duty of \$2.50 on pig iron and only 50 cents on scrap iron, Mr. Kennedy, of Ohio, moved that the tariff on pig iron be changed to \$1.50, and that the tariff on scrap iron be changed to \$2.50.

Mr. Kennedy declared that the tariff on pig iron was a delusion and a snare and a most consummate fraud."

There is no scarcity nor will there be a scarcity in this country of wrought iron and steel scrap. The tariff on scrap iron is a delusion and a snare and a most consummate fraud."

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## SEEKING FREEDOM FOR THE CHILDREN

Delegates From All Over the South Gather in New Orleans.

## TRYING TO AGREE ON UNIVERSAL LABOR LAW

Governor Saunders Not Certain Transition from an Agricultural South to Manufacturing and Commercial South Is for People's Good.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—Seeking the accomplishment of universal child labor laws in the South, delegates from a number of Southern States gathered in New Orleans to-day for a conference to extend over a period of three days. Not only does the convention mark the first concerted movement in this direction in the South, but it is made further notable by the fact that in attendance upon it are both leading exponents of a more stringent child labor regulation and prominent manufacturers employing child labor, as well as leading public officials.

Various viewpoints were presented at the first session of the congress this afternoon, and from the different exponents of the various views it would be offered during the course of the convention, it is hoped to arrive at the provision of what would constitute a model child labor law for adoption by the States of the South.

Governor Saunders, of Louisiana, was called to act as permanent chairman after the details of preliminary organization had been carried out and several addresses had been delivered. He declared that the view of the day would be submitted would be, in many instances, widely divergent, and that the compromises would be inevitable, as even in the actual enactment of all laws.

In commenting on the changed conditions in the South in the last generation, Governor Saunders said that he did not know but what the transition from an agricultural South to a commercial and manufacturing South spoke no good for the people.

Governor Herbert S. Hadley, of Missouri, declared that it was the duty and right of the States to protect the children and women who toil, and that Missouri was ready to join in any movement which aimed at this.

James W. Van Cleave, of St. Louis, president of the National Manufacturers' Association, spoke from the manufacturers' standpoint. He declared that the great majority of manufacturers are in favor of making the minimum age of employment of children fourteen years, and great injury was done manufacturers in stating they were not in favor of child labor regulations. He believed that it would only correct a short time when the wonderful improvement of labor-saving machinery would create such a condition that there was no room for child labor. As to the laws for the regulation of child employment, he said that the parent responsible to the State, and you will have solved the problem."

Miss Jean Gordon, factory inspector for the city of New Orleans, entered into a severe arraignment of the States, which grind out the welfare and happiness of women and children. She made a sarcastic reference to the establishment of night schools and libraries for children and women, and declared that the States were not in favor of child labor regulations. He believed that it would only correct a short time when the wonderful improvement of labor-saving machinery would create such a condition that there was no room for child labor. As to the laws for the regulation of child employment, he said that the parent responsible to the State, and you will have solved the problem."

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## ELIOT SPEAKS ON MUNICIPAL REFORM

President of Harvard Favors Commission Government for American Cities.

## LARGE COUNCILS LEAD TO WASTE AND GRAFT

Distinguished Educator Tells of Results in Galveston, Des Moines and Other Cities. Admits Experiment, but Claims It Is Intelligent and Promising.

MUNICIPAL reform was discussed in a broad and intelligent way by President Eliot, of Harvard University, before a large and representative audience at Richmond College last night. Dr. Eliot drawing the conclusion from a wide range of observation and experience that the old method of city government by a two-branch Council and a Mayor was ineffective, and leads to political jobbery and waste, if not to actual graft. He advocated strongly the commission system, a government by not more than five picked men, selected by the people at large; the abolition of ward lines, the government of the city as a business enterprise, the restriction of the suffrage by educational qualifications, and the simplification of the ballot so that an intelligent voter might take intelligent part in the government of his city.

Guest at Luncheon.  
The address marked the close of President Eliot's visit to Richmond, as with Mrs. Eliot and other members of his party, he will leave for Washington this morning.

His day yesterday was a busy one, the morning being given to an address before the students of Richmond College, the Woman's College and Richmond Academy, on "The Cultivated Man." Later in the day he was the guest of honor at a luncheon tendered by Messrs. Lyons, Neill and Scarborough, at the Commonwealth Club, the discussion after luncheon continuing throughout the afternoon.

On the platform last night were gathered the faculty and board of Richmond College, Mayor Eliot, President W. W. Moore, of Union Theological Seminary, President White, of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, and other leaders of educational and civic activities. Members of the City Council were conspicuous by their absence. In the audience were many representative citizens and a number of members of the State Legislature. President Eliot briefly introduced the speaker as the "president of the oldest university in America."

So simple and direct was Dr. Eliot's speech, so free from technicality and unnecessary detail, that even the groups of collegians, filling every available inch of standing room, gave close attention, vociferously applauding at the close, and escorting President Eliot's carriage through the grounds with yells and songs.

Dr. Eliot took up the discussion of the subject announced without preliminaries. His style was clear-cut and direct, and his method of summarizing at the close left his main points clear in the minds of all present. He said, in part:

"You may wonder why a president of a university should take any special interest in municipal reform. Up to ten years ago I should have asked myself, 'Let me explain to you how I came to make a study of this subject. It was a part of my business as president of Harvard College to keep in accurate touch with the condition of public schools all over the country. From the Atlantic to the Pacific public high schools have been sending their boys to our institution, and it was a part of my duty to see how well they were prepared. I came to see that the make-up of a local school board was an important part in the work of the public schools, and the development of high schools. Some years ago there were revolutions in the methods of governing the schools of Cleveland and St. Louis, and I inquired carefully into the new form of school boards in those cities. I observed the result on the school system."

School Board Idea.  
I found that a few active citizens had obtained excellent results and that the new conditions in the schools were admirable. I traced this movement to other cities to see what would be the effect of remaking school committees. In Indianapolis the board was reduced from twelve to five. In Rochester my attention was attracted to excellent results obtained by placing the schools in the hands of a small board with authority to act. Four years ago a small group secured possession of the public schools of Boston, at a time when the general administration of the city was far from good. The result of the change was that in the four years since we have had the best school committee we have had for many years in Boston, men capable of the administration of affairs. The result there has been that the idea of religious toleration is developing, and that the citizens have come to subordinate religious connections to capacity and honesty."

"This idea has taken strong hold, notwithstanding the fact that Boston is a Catholic city, and that a majority of the voters are said to be Catholics. The result of this toleration has been the election of an efficient board, on which there are two Catholics, two Protestants and one Jew, and the Jew has recently become the president of the board. The improvement in the results was due in part at least to the smaller committee, the reduction of the number to five."

The Galveston Plan.  
From the study of the results obtained by school boards I became interested in the general question of municipal reform, and since taking up the subject I have read everything available and traveled widely. From what I heard and saw I became especially interested in the Galveston city government. Even before this time, the evils of the existing methods of government were apparent to me."

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## GOVERNMENT UPHOLD

House of Commons Refuses to Express a Lack of Confidence.

LONDON, March 29.—By a strict party vote of 353 to 135 to-night, the House of Commons refused to express a lack of confidence in the government's naval policy. The motion on which to-day's notable debate hinged was proposed by Arthur Hamilton Lee, Conservative member of the House from Hants. It set forth "that in the opinion of this House the declared policy of His Majesty's government respecting the immediate provision for battleships of the newest type does not sufficiently secure the safety of the empire."

The result of the vote on the question was expected, but the debate preceding it was one of the most momentous the House has listened to for years. The assembly of diplomats and peers testified to its international as well as its domestic importance. The leaders on both sides spoke, besides several lesser lights. A. J. Balfour and Mr. Lee accused the Cabinet of incompetence and demanded that eight dreadnoughts be laid down immediately.

Premier Asquith and Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, repulsed their opposition by making a party question of the most vital matter of the country foreign relations.

Secretary Grey's speech was by far the most notable contribution to the debate because of its remarkable candor. He dwelt on the diplomatic aspects of the British-German rivalry and the hopelessness of expecting any cessation of the race for armaments, and he predicted eventual European bankruptcy if it continued. After his exposition of the government policy, he spoke from the speaker's podium a half-hearted, although flashes of enthusiasm were kindled among the opposition members by the announcement, while Mr. Balfour was speaking of the victory of the Conservatives in the Croydon election.

The speech members of the Reichstag and the British Laborites exchanged telegrams, pledging themselves to work for the reduction of armaments just about the time that the British foreign secretary was frankly declaring that the British navy was the best in the world, and that it was necessary for protection against Germany.

Man Is Crazy.  
NEW YORK, March 29.—Giuseppe Tosti, a steamer passenger on the Hamburg, is the man who threatened ex-President Roosevelt, according to a special dispatch from Horta to the World.

The incident happened soon after the Hamburg was losing sight of America. Then Tosti broke from his compartment, seized the steward and started for the upper deck, where Mr. Roosevelt was standing with his son Kermit.

"He has let me take away my child," Tosti is said to have shouted in English. "Now he shall pay for it." Tosti, who was dressed in a dark suit, entered him, carried him below, and by the captain's orders put him in irons. The incident, it is stated, is known only to Mr. Roosevelt and a few of his fellow passengers.

Tosti after his imprisonment refused for four days to eat, crying, "Roosevelt is trying to poison me." The ship's doctor now must taste all food offered to Tosti before he will eat it.